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The common cause; Britain's
part in the great war

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The Common Cause

Britain's Part in the Great War

Thomas Jefferson in a letter to President Monroe:

"With her (Great Britain), then, we should most sedulously cherish cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause."

Message from King George to President Wilson, on the signing of the Armistice:

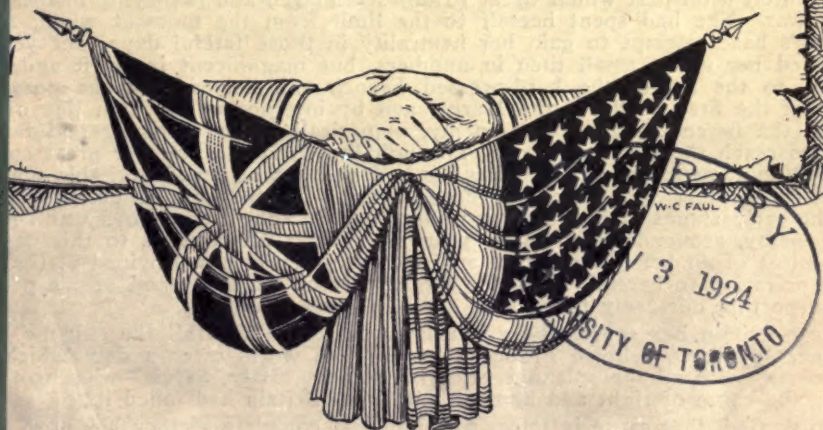
"At this moment of universal gladness I send you, Mr. President, and the people of your great republic, a message of congratulation and deep thanks in my own name and that of the people of this empire."

"It is indeed a matter of solemn thanksgiving that the peoples of our two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should to-day be united in this greatest of democracy's achievements. I thank you and the people of the United States for the high and noble part which you have played in this glorious chapter of history and freedom."

President Wilson's cablegram to King George follows:

"Your generous and gracious message is most warmly appreciated, and you may rest assured that our hearts on this side of the Atlantic are the more completely filled with joy and satisfaction because we know the great partnership of interest and of sentiments to which we belong."

"We are happy to be associated in this time of triumph with the government and people upon whom we are so sure we can count for cooperation in the delicate and difficult tasks which remain to be performed in order that the high purposes of the war may be realized and established in the reign of equitable justice and lasting peace."



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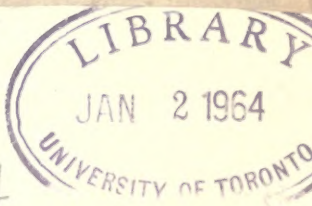
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INTRODUCTION ⁵¹⁷

By Otto H. Kahn

August 12, 1918 ^{C54}

IT is one of the characteristic qualities of the people of Great Britain not to blow their own horn. Indeed, they not only studiously avoid anything in the nature of self-advertising, but they have an inveterate reticence and reserve—frequently mistaken for haughty self-complacency—in speaking of their own achievements. They are given to understating their case. They are apt to grumble rather than pat themselves on the back. They have a distinct aversion to the limelight.

It is partly due to these national traits, that the magnificent war effort of Great Britain and the incalculable value of its results to the Allied cause have not perhaps received here and elsewhere all the recognition and appreciation to which they are entitled. It is also due in part to a persistent, subtle, and very adroitly conducted propaganda on the part of Germany and of those who are either still pro-German—strange as it may seem that there still be such in the face of the hideous crimes, unatoned for and unrepented, of Germany—or who, if not pro-German, are more anti-English than anti-German, or at least as much anti-English as anti-German.

That propaganda has been, from the beginning of the war, and is now at work to belittle the British war effort and war achievement; to sow in the Allied countries—particularly America and France—the seeds of suspicion and dissension in respect of England; to try and cause, even within the British Empire itself, ill-feeling and division by circulating the insidious falsehood that the people of England have sacrificed, fought and suffered less, relatively, than those of Scotland and Wales and the colonies and dominions.

No one can read the facts and statistics given in the booklet issued by the British Bureau of Information, bare and sober and unadorned but overwhelmingly eloquent, without being completely cured of any lingering doubt he may have entertained as to the stupendous magnitude and the vital effectiveness of the war effort and the war sacrifices of England and the British Empire.

No one can see the war activities of Great Britain, the spirit and attitude of her men and women, the life and aspect of her cities and countryside—as I have had occasion to observe them during a recent visit to Europe—without being most profoundly impressed with the immensity and supreme value of Great Britain's contribution to the common cause, with the loftiness of her people's spirit, the vastness of the sacrifices, simply, bravely and uncomplainingly borne, the grim and solemn determination to "carry on" at whatever further cost till the sacred end is achieved.

No one, not blinded by violent prejudice, can review the facts without realizing the absolutely vital part which Great Britain has played and is playing in the winning of this war. She had spent herself to the limit from the moment when, rejecting Germany's base attempt to gain her neutrality in those fateful days four years ago, she rushed her army, small then in numbers, but magnificent in spirit and fighting capacity, to the aid of the hard-pressed French and helped to make possible the miracle of the first Battle of the Marne, and by interposing her thin line of heroes defeated the fierce efforts of the enemy, numerically much superior and far better armed, to reach the Channel ports. Through the darkest hours her great spirit and dauntless courage remained unfaltering. And she has achieved veritable marvels of organization, rising with splendid resourcefulness to the call of every emergency, from the early stages of improvising means to match the tremendous war equipment of the enemy, accumulated in many years of sinister preparation, to this day when, in the midst of all her other efforts and occupations, she has provided at the cost of serious privation to herself, much the larger part of the ships and of the protection for transporting our army to France.

Great Britain has supremely met a supreme test. With all the sublime heroism of France—glorious, beloved France, to whom the world owes a debt which it can never repay, with all the splendid valor of Belgium, Italy, Serbia—what would have befallen the cause of right and humanity if Great Britain had failed it?

Thank God, that cause is safe. Absolute and complete victory has now, happily, become assured beyond doubt. To gather and make permanent the fruits of that victory for the welfare of the world, nothing is more essential than for Great Britain and America to stand together, in cordial sympathy, unshakable trust and full understanding.

They stand together now, comrades in arms. The stress of a common danger, the defense of common ideals has brought them together. Few events more auspicious, more fraught with promise of good for the entire world, have occurred in history. May it come to pass, that the seed sown in the storm of war shall produce a tree of unity and concord which will grow and stand deep-rooted for all time!

FOREWORD

"If, then, we are asked what we are fighting for, we reply as we have often replied: We are fighting for a just and lasting peace."—Mr. Lloyd George.

B RITAIN did not will nor desire this war. She is "fighting firstly to fulfil international obligations which, if entered into by private individuals, no self-respecting man could have repudiated; and, secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith by the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering power."

Sea-girt Britain, with her long coast line and vital sea ports, rightly maintained a big navy for defensive purposes—a navy which on two occasions has voluntarily and spontaneously come to the aid of America when her liberty was menaced. Beyond a small army for the defense of her homeland and colonies, she possessed no armed forces with which to make an offensive. Britain and her Dominions maintained but three soldiers out of every 2,600 of the population; Germany, on the other hand, maintained 26 out of every 2,600 of her population in 1914.

Such doubts as there may be in the minds of a small proportion of American citizens that Britain has not contributed her full quota to the cause of the Allies are due partly to America's distance from the field of operations, but mainly to the insidious propaganda of the enemy, who seeks to create distrust and dissension among the Allies.

The full story of Britain's achievements cannot yet be made public, but the facts set forth briefly in this booklet will help America to realize the immensity and the value of Britain's efforts in four years of war.

"We must take large views, backward and forward, and seek to measure events as they occur, not by the dust and noise which for the moment they create, but by their real and lasting significance."—Mr. Asquith.



WHO WANTED WAR—GERMANY OR GREAT BRITAIN? PEACE ARMIES COMPARED.

Germany in 1914 maintained 26 soldiers out of every 2,600 members of the population; Britain and her Dominions maintained only 3 out of every 2,600 members of the population.

THE BRITISH ARMY

IN August, 1914, the British Army consisted of 250,000 Regulars and 200,000 Reservists. Britain had also a force of 250,000 Territorials (partly trained volunteers). With this force of 700,000 she had to guard the Homeland and India.

In the middle of that month the first expeditionary force of 160,000 men arrived in France, and joined valorously in stemming the German onslaught. We are proud to have the testimony of our French and Belgian allies as to the effectiveness of the aid thus promptly given, in preventing the enemy hordes from laying their violating hands on Paris.

On August 8th Lord Kitchener asked for 100,000 volunteers. They were enrolled in less than a fortnight. In the fifth week of war 175,000 men enrolled—30,000 in a single day. By July 31, 1915, 2,000,000 men had enlisted. On May 25, 1916, King George made the announcement that 5,041,000 men had enlisted voluntarily in the Army and Navy. By October, 1917, over 3,000,000 men were serving abroad on the various fronts.

In August, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Empire had raised* 8,500,000 for the Army and Navy, of which total the United Kingdom alone had contributed 6,250,000, the Dominions 1,000,000, and India 1,250,000. At that date every third male of any age in the British Isles was fighting. In the British forces, and, in the Empire itself, all questions of nationality are subordinated to the one great aim. English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian or "Anzac"—they are all for one, and one for all.



"England did not want war . . . But, now behold her in the midst of the conflict. Slowly, but with a stubborn determination that nothing avails to diminish or to daunt, she has transformed herself into a military power."—M. Clemenceau.

At the outbreak of war the entire British Army (regular establishment, reserve and territorial forces) amounted to 700,000 men. To-day the British Army is maintained at many millions.

* Including men enlisted before the war.

FORCES (ARMY AND NAVY) OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

	Total	Per Cent. of Forces	Per Cent. of Forces excluding India, Africa, etc.
England	4,530,000	60.	69.5
Wales	280,000	3.7	4.3
Scotland	620,000	8.3	9.6
Ireland	170,000	2.3	2.7
Contingents from overseas ...	900,000	12.0	13.9
India, Africa and other Depen- dencies, Native Fighting Troops, Labor Corps, etc...	1,000,000	13.7
	7,500,000	100	100

Since the above figures were prepared the forces have been increased by 1,000,000 and the percentage of men born within the British Isles is to-day higher than shown above.

"In the centuries to come we shall be proud that from the loins of England have sprung millions of prosperous Americans. We, in these Islands, shall yet live to see, when we ourselves are in a great crisis, the two commonwealths of Great Britain and the United States marching abreast, fighting the common foe, looked upon as the parents and guardians of the world's freedom and justice. We shall then rejoice that the Pilgrim Fathers are one with us again and that we are a united family once more."
—John Bright, British Statesman, in 1885.



CASUALTIES IN THE BRITISH ARMY

IN the first sixteen months of the war British casualties totaled 550,000, or about 78 per cent. of the entire original land forces. The first Expeditionary Force had been almost annihilated; one division had lost 10,000 out of 12,000 men, and 350 out of 400 officers.

Complete details of killed, wounded and missing are unfortunately not available; but the following figures are reliable:

Casualties, August, 1914, to end of 1915.....	550,000
Casualties in the year 1916.....	650,000
Casualties in the year 1917.....	800,000

Thus up to December, 1917, the British casualties were at least 2,000,000.

Our casualties in 1917-18 have been greater than those of any ally.

Our heavy losses in 1917 were due mainly to the severe fighting in Flanders, during which we had 27,000 men **killed** in one month. The great German offensive, which began on March 21, 1918, produced a huge total of casualties which are not yet available, but the total of British officer casualties, published in April, alone exceeds 10,000.

In the battle of Verdun the Germans employed twenty and one-half divisions between February 21 and March 22, 1916.

In the great German attack of 1918 they used 127 divisions between March 21st and April 17th, and 102 of these 127 divisions concentrated their attack on the British.

By the middle of October, 1918, Great Britain and her Dominions had lost nearly one million lives.

PROPORTIONS OF BRITISH CASUALTIES

November, 1917

	Relative Proportions of Men in British Forces and of Casualties suffered by each part of British Empire, exclusive of India, Africa, etc. , up to November, 1917.	
	Per Cent. of Armed Forces	Per Cent. of Casualties
The British Isles	84	92
Dominions and Colonies ..	16	8

WHERE TOMMY ATKINS HAS BEEN FIGHTING

IT is upon the British army in the Western Front that the sledge-hammer weight of many of Germany's most tremendous blows have fallen. In the great German offensive, in the spring of 1918, 102 out of 127 divisions employed by the enemy attacked on the British front.

Following the magnificent drive of the French and American armies, in August, 1918, the British army struck the enemy the worst blow he has yet received. In this attack—delivered on the eve of an elaborately prepared German offensive—150 British tanks took part. To this implement of war (the reply of British inventors to the submarine, and the most important military innovation of the war—a clean and fair weapon, which German gas is not), the German communiqués attribute their defeat.

British forces have taken part in the fighting in Flanders, Russia, Kiaochau, New Guinea, Samoa, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, The Sudan, Cameroons, Togoland, East Africa, South West Africa, Salonica, Aden, Persia and the northwest frontier of India.

While it is on the Western Front that has been fought the decisive land battle, it should be remembered that the withdrawal of British forces from Palestine, Mesopotamia or Persia would have nullified a victory over the enemy in Europe.

Over 1,244,000 square miles of German colonies have been cleared of the enemy. In Mesopotamia our forces were fighting and reconstructing at the same time. More than 1,100 square miles of reclaimed land has been put under cultivation, and is now producing food in such volume as to save 2,000,000 tons of shipping annually for the Allies.

In eastern war-theatres the extent of the fighting done can be gauged by the report of the Red Cross Society for 1918: "In all, over 73,000 officers, men and sick nursing-sisters have passed through the Red Cross hospitals and homes in Egypt."

In Palestine and Mesopotamia alone, British troops in 1917 captured 23,590 prisoners and 132 guns.

During operations in Palestine this year, from the night of September 18th to the 7th of October, the British troops and their Allies under General Allenby captured in all 79,000 prisoners and 350 guns. British troops have also co-operated in the recent decisive victories in the Balkans.



SOME OF THE BRITISH "FRONTS"

British troops were engaged also in Russia, Persia, Palestine and East Africa.

THE BRITISH NAVY—

"THE British Grand Fleet is the foundation-stone of the Cause of the whole of the Allies."—Admiral Sims, U. S. Navy.

Before a blow was struck upon the seas the British Navy had assured to the Allies the following vital results:

1. The High Seas Fleet of Germany, costing her \$1,500,000,000, has been contained in its home ports.
2. Five million five hundred thousand tons of German shipping and 1,000,000 tons of Austrian shipping have been driven off the seas or captured.
3. The oversea trade of Germany and Austria has been strangled.
4. The German oversea Empire has been torn from them.
5. Two million enemy subjects of military age abroad have been prevented from joining the enemy.
6. Ocean communication with the markets of the world has been denied to the enemy and secured to the Allies.

During this war the British warships have fought in every sea, either against enemy ships or to support the Allied troops in land operations. It has been officially announced that, in proportion to numbers serving, the casualties suffered by the British Navy are higher than those in the Army.

In August, 1914, the British Navy had a tonnage of 2,500,000 and a personnel of 145,000 officers and men. To-day it has a tonnage of 8,000,000, including the auxiliary fleet, and its personnel has increased to more than 450,000 officers and men. This does not include those in the mercantile marine, over 12,000 of whom have given their lives for the cause of the Allies. In 1914, mine-sweepers and patrol boats numbered 12; they now exceed 3,300.

The trading routes of the world have been kept open to the Allies only through the action of the British Navy. Every man, every gun, every shell, every aeroplane, every pound of supplies shipped and employed in the fight for Liberty on the fields of France, Belgium, Italy and the other fronts, is there because the British Navy held the seas. Owing to this, America has been enabled to pour vast supplies into the ports of the Allies, and her armies have played their magnificent part in the great struggle on the Western Front. The German knows very well what the British Navy means to him; his strategy has been circumscribed; his merchant ships have been swept from the seas; his battle fleet has been compelled to lurk in the inglorious security of its mine-protected harbors. Every month, every week, he has felt the strangling grip of the blockade growing tighter, and with impotent anger he has watched the surrender of one German colony after another without being able to send a man or gun to their assistance.

The British Navy has fought for the Freedom of the World as it fought in former days against world dominion by Philip II of Spain, Louis XIV of France and Napoleon, and so long as it holds command of the seas, world dominion by an ambitious dictator is impossible.

Of Britain's army of civilian workers,
1,000,000 are exclusively engaged on work
for the Navy.



How the British Navy has Grown During the War

—AND ITS WORK

APTLY christened "The Silent Navy," the work of the British Fleet is better because it is silent. During the first four years of the war it transported over sea more than thirteen million men (of whom only 2,700 were lost by enemy action), together with 2,000,000 horses and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosives, 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel, 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials for the use of the Allies. Every day of the year, to France alone the Navy carried from England 7,000 men and 30,000 tons of military supplies. Three hundred and fifty-five thousand men were carried from England to France in the month of last April. This was the reply of the British Navy to the enemy's boast that the U-boats would bring Great Britain to her knees within three months from February 7, 1917. The work and duties of the Navy are so various and multifold that it is impossible to enumerate them all. The patrolling of the seas alone compelled the ships of the British Navy to steam 8,000,000 miles in a single month. Hardly a vessel trading with neutral countries crossed the North Atlantic or even the Arctic Ocean without being held up and examined.

In 1916, 2,100 mines were swept up and 51 mine sweepers were lost.

In 1917, 4,300 mines were swept up and 89 mine sweepers were lost.

As far back as last May, the Royal Dockyards had repaired during the war 31,470 vessels, exclusive of the great amount of repair work done on Allied ships. There are 2,000,000 workers for the Navy and mercantile service on shore.

Behind the British Navy and behind the regular carrying vessels of the merchant service, there is a whole armada of tiny craft manned by more than 50,000 men. These mariners, bred to the sea and the risks of the sea, have converted their fishing boats into vessels of war and are fighting the battle of freedom along with the super-Dreadnought and the armed liner. Britain's pre-war fleet of 12 mine-sweepers and patrol boats has grown to over 3,300, and the value of their work to the cause of liberty will not be fully realized until peace is signed.



Thanks to the blockade instituted by the British Navy Germany has been cut off from her most vital supplies from overseas. The annual average of her imports of eight of the most essential commodities, during the four years preceding the war were as follows:

Raw Cotton	405,000	metric tons
Copper	181,000	" "
Sugar	4,771,000	" "
Coffee	181,423	" "
Wool	189,000	" "
Hides	239,305	" "
Meat	1,919,000	cwts.
Wheat	48,074	" "

OVER 150 U-BOATS
SUNK, MORE THAN
HALF OF THEM
THIS YEAR



BRITISH
MINE SWEEPERS
& PATROL BOATS
1914 12



BRITISH
MINE SWEEPERS
& PATROL BOATS
1918 ... 3300
& 50,000 MEN

The Growth of British Mine Sweepers and Patrol Boats

"Great Britain has brought over two-thirds of the American troops, and escorted a half."—Admiral Sims, U. S. Navy.

FIGHTING THE U-BOAT

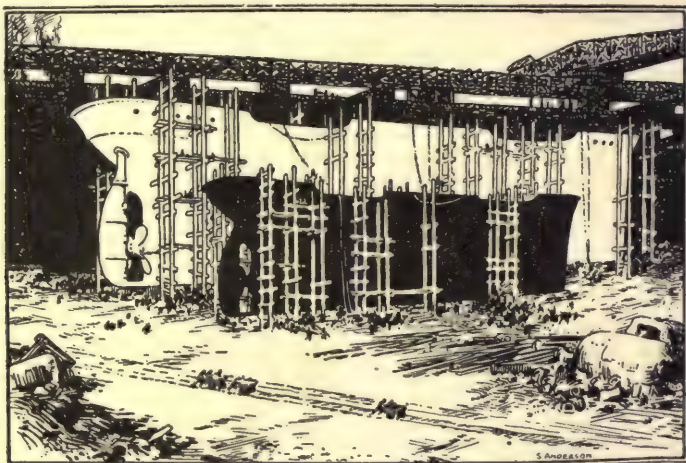
"GERMANY aimed at world domination, and against world domination the British Fleet, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, has always been found the surest and most effectual protection."—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.

The average number of German submarines operating at sea at any one time is 8 or 9, though the number has sometimes run up to 12 or 13. Over 150 have been sunk by the British Navy, more than half of which have been accounted for during the past twelve months.

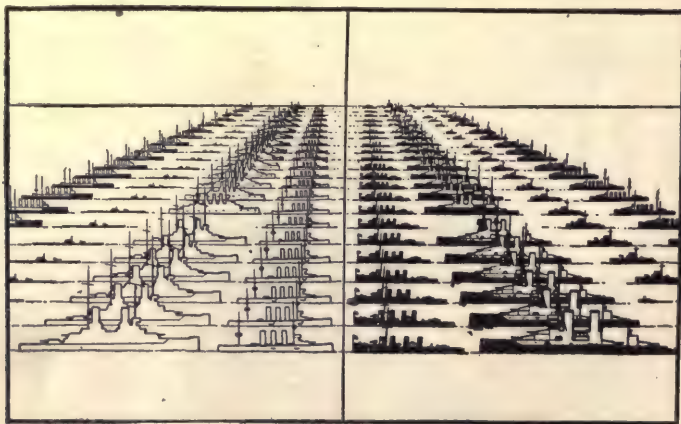
In a British shipyard a standard ship of 8,000 tons was recently made ready for sea in fifteen days—four days less than the previous record.

Twelve months ago the net monthly loss of Allied and Neutral Mercantile Marine was 550,000 tons. By August, 1918, there was a net gain of 100,000 tons per month.

"Why do English innate political conceptions of popular representative government, of the balance of law and liberty prevail in North America from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Because the command of the sea at the decisive era belonged to Great Britain."—Admiral Mahan.



During 1917, 1,163,500 tons of new vessels were built in British shipyards, against 542,000 in 1916; and by the end of 1918 it is estimated that the rate of output of all vessels, war and merchant, will be greater than that of any previous year in British history.



During the first 18 months of the war, Great Britain built a fleet of new vessels which approximately equalled the whole of the German Navy as it existed when war broke out.

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WAR

THE FALKLAND ISLES

HARDLY had the sun gone down upon Admiral Cradock's gallant, but hopeless, fight against overwhelming odds off Coronel, on Sunday, November 1, 1914, than the avenging squadron, under Admiral Sturdee, sailed to punish von Spee for the wound he had inflicted upon the British Navy. The morning after Sturdee's arrival off the Falkland Isles, with the battle-cruisers "Invincible" and "Inflexible," the armored cruisers "Kent," "Cornwall" and "Carnarvon," the light cruisers "Bristol" and "Glasgow," and the armed liner, "Macedonia," the German squadron appeared over the horizon, hoping to overcome the feeble defenses of the island and establish a German naval base in the Pacific. Von Spee had sailed straight into the lion's mouth.

The British battle-cruisers gave chase, "Inflexible" engaged "Scharnhorst," and by four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's flagship sank. "Invincible" accounted for "Gneisenau," which, about five o'clock, heeled over and plunged to the ocean depths. "Leipzig," meanwhile engaged by "Glasgow" and "Cornwall," and "Nurnberg," engaged by "Kent," joined their companions at the bottom of the Pacific. So ended, in a crushing defeat for the enemy, the Battle of the Falkland Isles. Cradock and his squadron were amply avenged.

THE DOGGER BANK

Twice, in the early months of the war, Germany, chagrined at her naval impotence in the North Sea, made "tip-and-run" raids upon the English coast. The lightning raid on Yarmouth of November 3, 1914, was followed, on December 16th, by the bombardment of Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough, and the slaughter of a large number of women and children.

But the famous engagement off the Dogger Bank taught Germany that these essays in frightfulness might be attempted once too often. On January 25, 1915, Admiral Beatty's patrolling squadron sighted a German fleet of four battle-cruisers, accompanied by a number of light cruisers and destroyers, making for the English coast. At once the enemy, rightly thinking discretion the better part of valor, turned and made for home. But Beatty was too quick for them and a fierce chase ensued. "Blucher," rent by shell and torpedo, took her 15,000 tons to the bottom of the North Sea. The flames were seen to be mounting high on "Seydlitz" and "Derflinger," which were next in line, and the remainder of the raiding squadron was hotly peppered by the British guns. The baby-killers had paid heavily for their temerity.

JUTLAND

But it was the Battle of Jutland that showed completely Britain's mastery at sea. On the eve of the first of June, 1916, Admiral Beatty received signals from his light cruiser squadron that the Germans were out and in force. Promptly as Nelson himself, he decided to force battle upon the enemy, trusting to his own battle-cruisers to hold the German High Seas Fleet, while Sir John Jellicoe, with the main British Fleet, was bearing down upon them. The manœuvre was successful, although the fading light robbed the British Navy of a complete triumph. In the result Admiral Beatty lost two battle-cruisers, "Indefatigable" and "Queen Mary," while later "Invincible," the flagship of the third cruiser squadron, went down with that gallant seaman, Admiral Hood, and three armored cruisers and eight destroyers shared the fate of the larger vessels. The enemy lost at least four or five battleships and battle-cruisers, as many light cruisers, and six or seven destroyers. Even in ships, the honors were with the British Navy. Small wonder that the Kaiser, simultaneously with claiming Jutland as a victory for his fleet, sealed the great port of Wilhelmshaven, that no German might look upon his "victorious" ships.

On the signing of the Armistice, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, cabled to the British Admiralty as follows:—

"My hearty congratulations. This is the greatest day in 2,000 years of history. All of the 500,000 men in the American navy send greetings to you and your great navy. One of the things for which we are happiest is that the two English-speaking navies have co-operated to achieve the glorious result."

Sir Eric Geddes replied to Mr. Daniels as follows:

"I thank you on behalf of the British Navy for your very cordial message of greetings. The friendship between the two English-speaking navies, which the war has brought about, is one of the lasting benefits which these terrible years have given us, and the co-operation with the United States Navy will never be forgotten by the Royal Navy."

BRITAIN'S COMMAND OF THE AIR

THERE is about as much resemblance between the fighting machine of to-day and its forerunner of the early days of the war, as between George Stephenson's "Rocket" and a modern express locomotive. Aviation, indeed, has progressed more rapidly during three and a half years of war than it would have done in half a century of peace. No civilized people would have tolerated, in the interests of science alone, the risk of life which this unheard-of progress has involved. War came, and at her unanswerable demand aviation leaped forward at a bound.

The struggle for the mastery of the air has been fluctuating and bitterly contested, but the facts and figures illustrated opposite are proof of the superiority which the British flying man has achieved. Britain has not been slow to realize the value of the "boy in the air." She has tested machine after machine and her best brains are constantly at work improving and perfecting the type. The great Handley-Page aeroplane, which first made the trip from London to Constantinople, is to-day a standard pattern in the Allied air forces; the De Haviland—another product of British factories—is being built by both Britain and her Allies in increasing numbers. Great Britain has speeded up production to an astonishing degree, and has trained and equipped pilots in ever-increasing numbers.



In 1917 the R. N. A. S. and the R. F. C. were Amalgamated under the Title of Royal Air Force.

THE WORK OF BRITISH AVIATORS

IN 1914 aeroplanes with speed of about 80 miles per hour were considered fast, and flights at altitudes of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet none too common. To-day British pilots fly at 20,000 feet and upward, and, in fact, the bulk of the fighting is done in and around 16,000 or 17,000 feet. Machines themselves are capable of speeds of 145 miles per hour; some of the more advanced types now being developed are even faster.

Throughout the whole of 1914 the amount of bombs dropped was practically nil. In June, 1917, the weight of bombs dropped by British aviators on German towns was 65 tons. In May, 1918, it was 668 tons in a single day. On the Western Front, British aviators silenced no fewer than 127 German batteries, destroyed 28 gun emplacements, and caused 60 explosions in ammunition dumps, trains, etc. In one week, August 8th to 15th, British aviators brought down 226 hostile machines, which were definitely accounted for, and drove a further 108 machines down out of control, and destroyed a Zeppelin over the North Sea, making a total of 334 enemy machines and one Zeppelin driven down. The British losses for the same period were 107 machines. British bombing squadrons at the same time dropped 340 tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes, ammunition dumps, railways, and lines of communication.

Much valuable help has also been given to the advancing British infantry, cavalry and tank units by low-flying British scouts, which ceaselessly patrolled the battlefield in considerable numbers, attacking the enemy's centers of resistance and raking the already congested roads of retreat with machine gun fire.

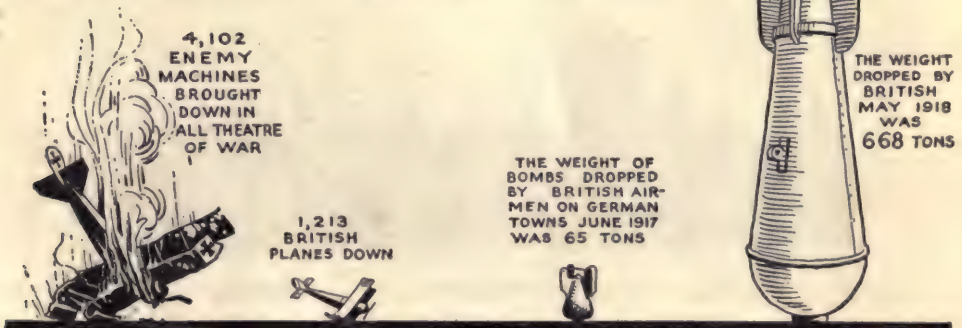
From July, 1917, to June, 1918, 4,102 enemy machines in all theatres of war were destroyed or brought down by British pilots, with a loss of only 1,213 machines. In one month a total of 7,886 bombs were dropped on the Western Front alone, 209,000 rounds were fired in the air and 15,837 photographs were taken.

In addition to these activities, an immense amount of contact patrol and counter-battery work was successfully carried out. In night flying and bombing, both over the enemy's lines and over the enemy country, British aviators have established a marked superiority over the enemy. The air forces attached to the British Navy were incessantly attacking and harrying the enemy's coasts.

A big British aeroplane of a new type, carrying 9 passengers in addition to its crew, recently made a trip from the interior of France to the interior of England in just over one-half an hour.

During the night of August 21, 1918, British aviators bombed 5 German towns, dropping 194 tons of bombs.

"The effect on the German morale of the aggressive policy of the British airmen in France, Belgium, and in Germany, is beginning to appear. Captured German orders show that the enemy is having the greatest difficulty in moving even small bodies of troops during the day or night within ten miles of the front."—New York Globe.



To Illustrate the Growing Superiority of British Airmen

DOMINION OF THE AIR

BRITISH aviators were fighting in a greater number of areas than the airmen of any other nation. On the Western, Italian and Balkan Fronts they were actively engaged. In Persia, Palestine and Mesopotamia, all the flying was done by them, and the bombing of German towns was principally in the hands of the British Independent Air Force, especially organized for that purpose.

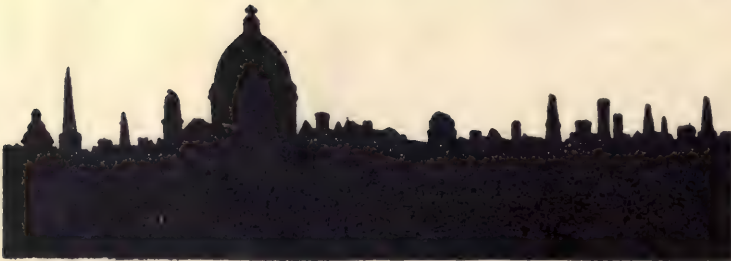
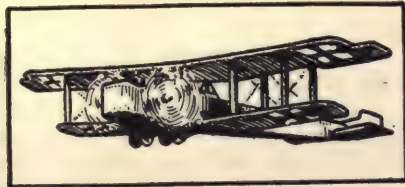
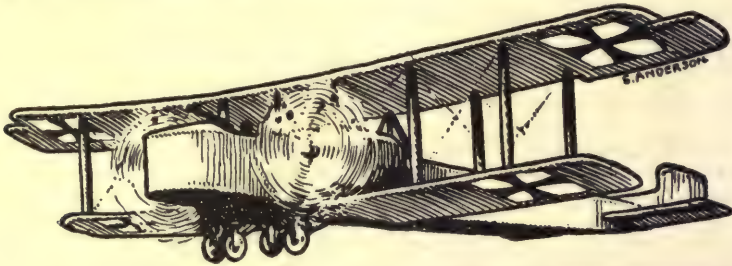
In the week ending August 24, 1918, the great chemical town of Mannheim was attacked twice by British aviators. On the same night two air squadrons attacked Constantinople.

Latterly, the outstanding feature of aerial fighting was the ever-increasing dominance of British aviators over the enemy. British pilots held the initiative against the enemy in every area, on land and sea.

It was scarcely an exaggeration to claim that the war would be ultimately decided in the air, and for this reason aerial supremacy became one of the principal essentials. Month by month the weight of bombs dropped by British aviators on German ground increased.

Britain has proved that in aerial fighting, youth tells. From every university, college or high school, boys who had reached eligible age joined the Royal Air Force. Many joined on the first day in which they were eligible, and within a few hours were enrolled, and were on their way to one of the hundreds of aviation camps scattered throughout the United Kingdom.

Without in any way interfering with the supply of fighting planes for the front, production of special bombing machines advanced steadily, each month's production beating that for the previous one.



LONDON'S WONDERFUL AIR DEFENSES.

The defenses of London have been progressively strengthened to meet the menace from hostile aircraft. In four successive raids, out of 66 German machines which attempted to bomb the metropolis, only 17 succeeded in reaching their objective.

ENEMY AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO WOMEN SLAUGHTERED; SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHILDREN KILLED OR INJURED; A TOTAL CASUALTY LIST OF 4,568—such was the bag of the German airmen who have bombed Britain up to the end of March, 1918. It is a record of which the authors of the Belgian atrocities, the "Lusitania" murders, the ghastly horrors of Wittenberg and Gardelegen, may feel proud.

Think of the school in the East End of London where a bomb fell, and picture the mangled bodies of the tiny innocents lying amid the debris of twisted iron and shattered woodwork. Or read of the horror which occurred in the basement of a business establishment, where a huddled crowd of men, women and children had collected for shelter, and where another bomb burst, scattering the fragments of helpless humanity and covering mothers with their children's blood. Words fail; the tongue is silenced in face of such black devilry as this.

Nor are the Zeppelin and the Gotha the only weapon by which Germany has sought to practice her gospel of "frightfulness" on British soil. In the bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby and the Hartlepoons, in the fifth month of the war, more than 150 men, women and children were slaughtered, and of these only six were combatants.

If, by these outrages on open towns, Germany hoped to break the spirit of the British people, she made an egregious mistake. They have indeed "brought home the War" to Britain, but in a sense far different from that intended by their authors. In her own homes Britain has seen the horrors of war, but they have only steeled her determination and braced her sinews to endure to the end.



A GENTLEMAN
WOUNDED IN AN AIR-RAID,
STANDING OUTSIDE HIS RUINED HOUSE

HOW BRITAIN
HAS SUFFERED
IN THE WAR



A HOUSE AT
HARTLEPOOL, SHATTERED
BY SHELL-FIRE FROM GERMAN WAR-SHIPS

The Work of the Huns in Britain

VIEWS OF BRITAIN



British troops galloping in Jericho, February 21, 1918



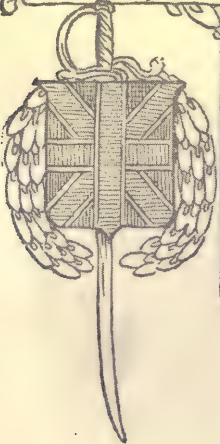
A British N



A corner of factory



The crew of H. M. S. BROKE which sank German ships in the English Channel



One of the many British tank stables on the Western front

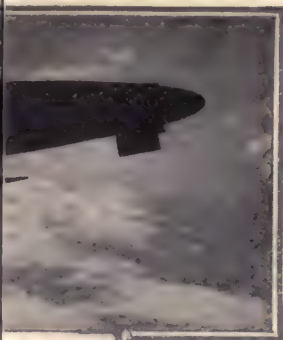


British tr
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The victor
in P

WAR ACTIVITIES



Airship



The graves of British heroes
in Mesopotamia



Acre shell
England



British troops arriving in Italy
to aid our Ally



entering
em



H. M. S. INFLEXIBLE which sank the
German flagship in the Battle
of the Falkland Islands



British Army
ine



THE MERCANTILE MARINE

I SEE 'Lusitania' sprawlin' all across the sea all the time," declared a weather-beaten British fisherman, who took to hunting U-Boats instead of herrings. The merchant seamen of Britain, indeed, became the most implacable enemies whom Germany had to face, for not only did the maintenance of Britain's life-line depend upon their intrepid courage, but they had seen the honorable traditions of their calling ruthlessly violated by the "barbarian come again," and had a grisly roll of murder on the high-seas to avenge.

When the time comes to write the final history of the war for future generations, few, if any, of the stories of bravery will surpass the story of the British Mercantile Marine.

Away from the glamor of the battlefield, lacking the atmosphere of the regular Navy with its glorious traditions, going about their hazardous and often monotonous daily duties in a matter-of-fact manner, this branch has added 12,000 men to the list of those who have made the supreme sacrifice. On no single occasion since the declaration of war have the officers or crew of a British merchant ship refused to sail at the appointed time; not even when the enemy, without warning and against all human instincts, attacked unarmed ships did they refuse or even hesitate to embark.

At the outbreak of war the British Mercantile Marine possessed 18,750,000 tonnage, manned by 200,000 officers and men. The losses up to the end of March, 1918, were 7,767,068 tons and the gains were 4,131,835 tons, making the net losses 3,635,233 tons. On the British Merchant fleet has fallen the great task of supplying with food, coal and other material not only the Allied British nations, but the great majority of the people of Belgium, France, Italy, Servia, etc. 1,000,000 tons of British shipping is in the service of France and 500,000 tons in that of Italy. Forty-five per cent. of France's imports and 45% of Italy's imports are carried in British ships and 50% of their coal is supplied by Britain and carried in British ships. Two million tons of iron and steel have been supplied to France in 18 months. Sixty per cent. of the American troops have been carried across in British ships.

In the month of April, 1917, the enemy sunk 555,056 tons of British shipping without daunting the spirit of its seamen; by April, 1918, this total had been reduced to 228,067 and by June it had fallen to 161,062.

Replacing the Losses

During January, 1918, the tonnage completed in British shipyards amounted to 58,568 tons. In June, 1918, those same yards produced 134,159. The total saving of tonnage for 1918 is estimated at 2,000,000 tons, about three-quarters of which has been effected by increased production of corn and potatoes in England and Wales.

**LOSSES IN BRITISH
TONNAGE APRIL 1917
555,056 TONS.**



**JUNE 1918
165,514 TONS**



Diminishing Losses—How Britain is Beating the U-Boat

FOOD PRODUCTION

IN spite of the exceptional difficulties created by the shortage of labor, Great Britain has increased her tillage area by 4,000,000 acres since 1916. The chief increases are as follows:

	Per cent increase
Wheat	39
Barley	11
Oats	35
Potatoes	50

Three thousand Government-owned tractors are at work on 611,000 acres of land. One million acres are worked by steam plows by the Government. Cheese-making schools have been set up in 33 counties. Special efforts were made to increase the supply of sea-food, for the transference of a single trawler from the fishing industry to the mine-sweeping service meant 350 tons of fish lost to the country, or an aggregate of over 1,000,000 tons lost per annum.

British agriculture scientists have rendered yeoman service. A Russian wheat which resists rust but yields a miserably poor crop has been married to a British wheat with a high yield which now repels the rust; the result is 42 bushels per acre, or, with pushing, 72 bushels. There is prospect of their producing in the near future a potato immune from blight or wart.

In order to preserve all available fruit, 6,000,000 bottles were distributed last year.

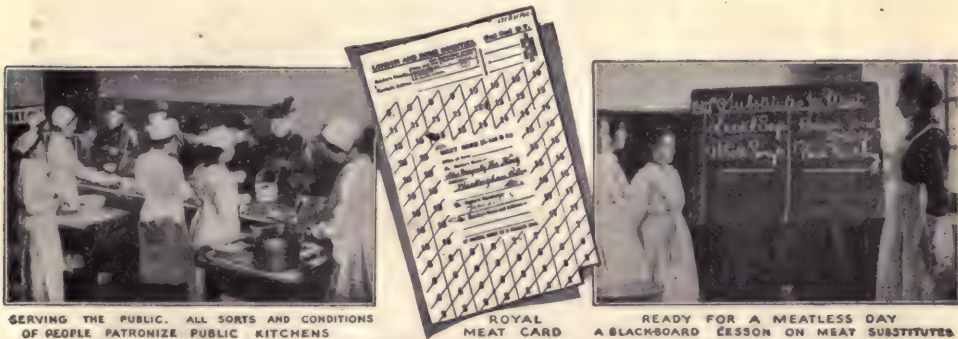
In Mesopotamia alone British soldiers have reclaimed and put under cultivation behind their lines over 1,100 square miles of land; this means a saving of over 2,000,000 tons of shipping to the Allies.

Britain's grain crop this year will be the biggest since 1868. The army of harvesters now employed include wounded soldiers, college boys and girls, boy scouts, Belgian and Servian refugees. City workers also are spending their vacations in this work. Three hundred thousand women work on the land.

So much for the work of the Government Department, but what of the work of the people themselves?

Over 1,400,000 new war gardens have been put under cultivation, mostly by people who have already done a long day's work in a munition factory, at the office desk, or on other duties. It is chiefly owing to the patriotic efforts of these amateur gardeners that Britain increased her potato crop by 3,000,000 tons in 1917, thus releasing tonnage sufficient to carry American soldiers across the Atlantic.

This increased production has enabled Britain to divert cereal imports to France and Italy to meet shortage in those countries.



SERVING THE PUBLIC. ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF PEOPLE PATRONIZE PUBLIC KITCHENS

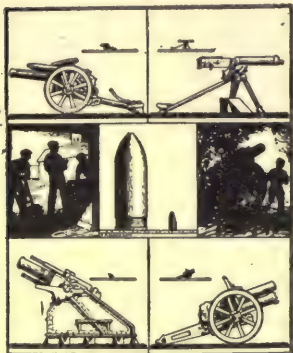
ROYAL MEAT CARD

READY FOR A MEATLESS DAY A BLACKBOARD LESSON ON MEAT SUBSTITUTES

Britain Cheerfully Submits to Rations in Order to Help Her Allies.

THE WAR OF MUNITIONS

ABOUT 2,500,000 MEN AND 1,000,000 WOMEN ARE TO-DAY WORKING IN BRITISH MUNITION FACTORIES; THEY ARE PRODUCING IN TWO WEEKS MORE SHELLS THAN WERE PRODUCED IN THE WHOLE OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.



BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS INCREASE IN GUNS AND SHELLS

A. MEDIUM GUNS AND HOWITZERS.

The production of Medium Guns and Howitzers reached more than 70 times what it was in March, 1915.

B. MACHINE GUNS.

The output of Machine Guns reached more than 39 times what it was in March, 1915.

C. SHELLS

British factories came to produce in fifteen days as many Shells as they produced during the whole of the first year of the war.

D. HEAVY HOWITZERS.

The production of Heavy Howitzers of more than 150 mm. exceeded 420 times what it was in March, 1915.

E. 4.5 FIELD HOWITZERS.

The production of 4.5 Field Howitzers exceeded 50 times what it was in March, 1915.

In two weeks British factories are now able to turn out a greater quantity of shell than they produced during the whole of the first year of the war. Britain, indeed, became one huge arsenal, her industries mobilized in the service of war, her workers united in a vast army ceaselessly engaged upon the production of munitions. During the anxious days of Mons, the Marne and the first Battle of Ypres the British Army held its thin Khaki line between England and invasion with only a few shrapnel shell and rifle cartridges. The Army of millions which held the breach against the massed assault of the German legions during the past few months was equipped with such supplies of guns, aeroplanes, tanks, gas and flame projectors and shells of every calibre as the mind of man can hardly conceive.

When war broke out Britain possessed only three national arsenals and a few private armament firms working for the Government. The basis of her industry was entirely pacific and her supply of munitions was adequate only to the needs of her small expeditionary force.

Her statesmen, however, were not daunted by the herculean task which confronted them, but immediately set to work to grapple with it. In May, 1915, Mr. Lloyd George was appointed the first Minister of Munitions, and threw into his new work the same enthusiasm and driving energy which he had already shown in other fields. The country was divided up into districts, in each of which a working board of management was set up, and by means of this scheme of local organization thousands of firms were brought in, many of whom had never seen a shell body, a fuse, a grenade or a bomb before. In one area alone shell bodies or the components of shells were soon being made by a music manufacturer, an infants' food maker, a candle maker, a flour miller, a tobacco merchant, an advertising agent, several brewers, a jobmaster, a glazier and a syphon manufacturer.



FATHER
SHIPBUILDING

MOTHER
MUNITIONS

ELDER SON
ARMY

SECOND SON
NAVY

YOUNGEST SON
BOY SCOUT

ELDEST DAUGHTER
CHAUFFEUR

SECOND DAUGHTER
LAND GIRL

YOUNGEST DAUGHTER
GOV'T OFFICE



ALL DOING "THEIR BIT"

BRITAIN AS AN ARSENAL

IN May, 1915, the Germans were manufacturing daily 250,000 shells, mostly high-explosive; the British, 2,500 high-explosive and 13,000 shrapnel shells.

In June, 1915, the Ministry of Munitions was formed. Taking 100 as the figure of manufacture of munitions by weight at that time, the figures at various periods were:

August, 1914	12
December, 1914	16
June, 1915	100
December, 1915	200
June, 1916	920
December, 1916	1,540
June, 1917	2,800
Steel Output of United Kingdom	
1914	7,000,000 tons
1917	10,000,000 "
1918 (estimated)	12,000,000 "

Of the steel produced, 24 per cent. was devoted to shell-making; 21 per cent. was devoted to Admiralty work.

AMMUNITION OUTPUT (Compared in Units)

	1st Year of the War	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
For light guns	1	5	19	15
For medium guns	1	5	25	22
For heavy guns	1	6	70	400
For very heavy guns	1	21	220	280

GUN MAKING

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Machine guns	1	12	39	70
Heavy guns and Howitzers	1	5	27	40
Very heavy guns	1	5	13	16

Since the people of a nation require much the same amount of food, clothes and the ordinary necessities of life in war as in peace, the work of that proportion of its population not directly employed in fighting or in the production of implements of war is of little less importance. Of Britain's 1914 population of 44,000,000, 18,000,000 were scheduled as workers; by 1918, with 6,250,000 in the fighting forces and 4,500,000 producing war material, the duty of providing the ordinary requirements of the nation and of carrying on the trade of the country had fallen on the remaining 8,250,000, plus the new recruits from the ranks of those previously scheduled as non-workers. To their eternal credit be it said that they rose to the occasion, and by amazingly increased efficiency in methods of production the few carried on the work of the many.

Every person between the age of 16 and 65 (inclusive) in Great Britain is registered for National Service.

Britain is now one huge munition factory with upward of 3,500,000 workers. Before the war Britain had only three arsenals and a few private armament firms working for the Government. She has now about 200 national arsenals, and she has besides more than 5,000 controlled factories and workshops. More than 100,000 women found work in British munition factories and shipyards, and of the innumerable processes upon which they were engaged more than two-thirds had not been performed by a woman before the outbreak of war.



WOMEN'S WAR WORK

"If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, I believe, all the allies would have been unable to withstand the enemy attacks of the last few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude."

—Mr. Lloyd George.

OF the innumerable processes in the making of munitions upon which British women are now engaged two-thirds had never been performed by a woman before the war. Women are now handling the deadly T. N. T. and the still more deadly fulminate of mercury; assisting in building guns, gun carriages, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ton army lorries; working electric overhead traveling cranes for moving the enormous boilers of the men-of-war; and turning and finishing test pieces in various metals to half a thousandth of an inch. Under the instruction of skilled men and with their assistance as tool setters, women are making every part of an aeroplane, from the turning of the engine crankshaft, from the billet to the final erection of the plane. The women workers in British munition factories are of every social grade. An earl's daughter is turning a lathe, while beside her is working a seamstress or a flower girl. All distinctions have been leveled in this democracy of overalls and caps.

But it is not in the munition shops alone that the women of Britain are playing their part and releasing their men folk for service with the colors. Postwomen, women motor-drivers and railway porters, women omnibus conductors, women police, elevator attendants, commissionaires, women bakers and farm workers—these are only a few of the forms in which the passion for national service has expressed itself. For the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (popularly named the "Waacs") nearly 50,000 recruits have been enlisted. Parallel with the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are the Women's Royal Naval Service (the "Wrens") with 5,000 trained officers, and the Women's Royal Air Corps, while a special Women's Land Army has been formed to "keep the home corn growing." The nursing profession enormously expanded by thousands of volunteers in local Aid Societies have come out of the war with new and glorious laurels won in the danger zone at the front as well as in the quiet wards in the old country.

From the 50,000 British "Waac" Army, five thousand girl soldiers have been sent to help the American Army in France. These are engaged in clerical duties, and some are making "pies" for America's boys.



RED CROSS



WAAC



WREN



MUNITIONETTE



LAND GIRL

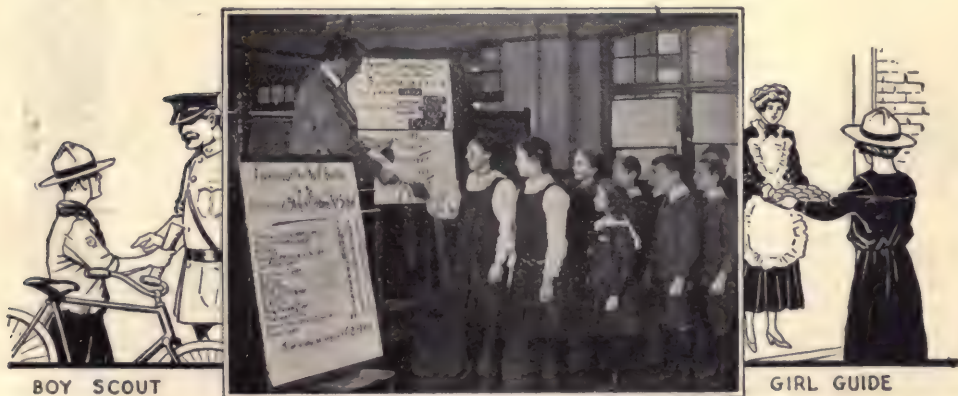
A Few of the Uniforms Worn by British Women on National Service

HOW THE BOYS AND GIRLS ARE HELPING

THE boys and girls of Britain, although they cannot shoulder a rifle or turn shells in a munition shop, have played their part with enthusiasm and success in the great battle for freedom. Nearly every school has its War Savings Association, by means of which the children put by their pennies week by week, and when they have saved 15/6 (\$3.75) they receive in exchange a War Saving Certificate worth about \$5 in five years time. When British school children were recently asked by the Ministry of Munitions to gather horse chestnuts, barrows, mail-carts, bicycles and baskets were all called into requisition by willing helpers. One girl alone collected as much as nearly 3 cwt. In a hundred other ways—by entertaining wounded soldiers, by assisting in the garden and in the field, by helping in the harvest—the boys and girls of Britain have played their part in the war.

The Boy Scouts, in particular, have performed a number of most important duties, and the bugler who gave the "All Clear" signal after an air-raid was the welcome friend of the Londoner. To the Sea Scouts was entrusted the responsible task of coast-watching; summer and winter, in storm and shine, they stood on guard. The Boy Scout and the Sea Scout, indeed, became as essential a part of the national organization as the soldier, the sailor, or the munition worker.

Figures are not available of the numerical strength of the Boy Scouts of Britain, but no fewer than 30,000 enrolled in 1914 alone. Fifteen thousand boys from this organization have joined the colors. Over 50,000 of the younger members are employed in various forms of service at home.



BOY SCOUT

GIRL GUIDE

School Children investing their "Pennies" in War Savings Certificates

PAYING THE BILLS

B RITAIN has not only held the seas open and transported men and material from every quarter of the globe to the various theatres of war; raised an Army of 8,500,000 men which was fighting on five fronts; and increased her output of munitions to an almost incredible degree. She has also been the financial bulwark of the Allies. Her average daily expenditure reached more than \$33,500,000—a sum equal to her expenditure in a fortnight in time of peace. Her total loans to her Allies amount up to the present to \$8,160,000,000. Britain has been as lavish with her silver bullets as with the lives of her sons and the labor of her daughters.

BRITAIN'S DAILY WAR BILL

Before the War the British people paid their Government about \$960,000,000 a year by way of taxation; during the current financial year they are paying taxes to the tune of \$3,139,000,000. This, in addition to the vast subscriptions to the successive War Loans and the large amounts raised by War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds and War Saving Certificates. Britain's National Debt has increased from \$3,092,000,000 to \$38,304,000,000. The prices of all commodities have enormously increased and the British housewife can now obtain for a sovereign only half the amount of goods which she could purchase with the same sum before the war.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST WAR LOAN

Less than twenty years ago the success of the British Government in raising \$144,000,000 by a single Loan operation was the wonder of the world's financial markets. In 1917, after two and one-half years of exhausting war, when prices had risen a hundred per cent and taxation had increased by \$1,440,000,000 per annum, Britain raised, in thirty days, a Loan of \$4,800,000,000 a sum equal to 4% of her national income before the war. To equal this effort the citizens of the United States would have to raise a Loan of \$9,600,000,000.



BRITAIN'S THRIFT

Practically every man, woman and child in Britain is lending his or her savings to help pay for the war. By means of the Tank Banks, Newcastle invested £11.4.8 per head in National War Bonds. Glasgow has invested in National War Bonds £13.5.1 per head; Bradford, £13.15.8 per head; Edinburgh, £14.9.4 per head. London alone has invested £42,941,197 in National War Bonds through the Tank Banks.



Britain's National Debt
Before the War
\$3,092,000,000
In 1918
\$38,304,000,000

RESPONSE TO APPEALS FOR FUNDS

UP to the middle of 1917, Great Britain raised the money with which to carry on the war by a series of war loans; the amounts subscribed were truly amazing in their magnitude, but with a war expenditure of something like \$250,000,000 per week, even these vast sums of money did not last very long. Another feature of the earlier war loans was that the money came from too few sources—mostly the banks and that section of the public accustomed to investing.

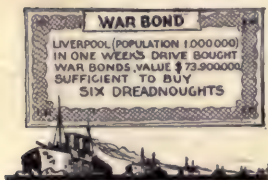
In January, 1917, the "Victory Loan" was floated, by the aid of an advertising campaign, spurred by the patriotic support of every newspaper in the land and helped by a great army of voluntary workers. The "Victory Loan" proved a huge success, over \$5,000,000,000 being raised in 30 days.

From that time similar methods have been used, not to raise huge loans in record time, but to keep up as far as possible a steady inflow of \$125,000,000 weekly. This amount is not actually subscribed each week, but periodical "drives" or special weeks keep up the average.

In June, 1917, a drive was planned to raise \$250,000,000 in England and Wales alone. The promoters mapped out the country, and gave every city or town or village a quota equal to \$12.50 for every man, woman and child; this quota was translated into some munition of war. Thus Liverpool, with a population of 1,000,000, was asked to pay for a Dreadnought costing \$12,500,000, a smaller town had to provide a cruiser, submarine, aeroplane, or gun; even the tiniest village was expected to provide a number of 15-inch shells. The results of this drive—coming after nearly three years of subscribing to war loans—was amazing. Liverpool paid for five Dreadnoughts and threw in a submarine and some aeroplanes. Practically every town bought more than its quota—over \$375,000,000 being subscribed. Scotland purchased its war weapons a week later and equaled England in proportion.

The patriotism of the British public can be gauged from Edinburgh's contribution of \$215 per head of its population. The spirit of the fighting men is shown by a Nottingham soldier home on leave, who contributed during the drive in his city \$552, representing his accumulated army pay. In the first eight months of 1918 the British contributed to various forms of war loan at the average rate of \$124,800,000 a week.

The British citizen with an income of \$2,400 per annum pays nearly \$1,000 in taxes (direct and indirect), and still subscribes his quota to the War Funds.



IN ONE WEEK'S TIME GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT WAR BONDS TO VALUE. \$850,000,000.



How Britons Have Been Paying While They Fought.

HOW BRITAIN HELPS HER ALLIES

THIS is a subject upon which our gallant Allies in Europe are better fitted to testify than a British writer—indeed, their press and the utterances of their public have done us full justice.

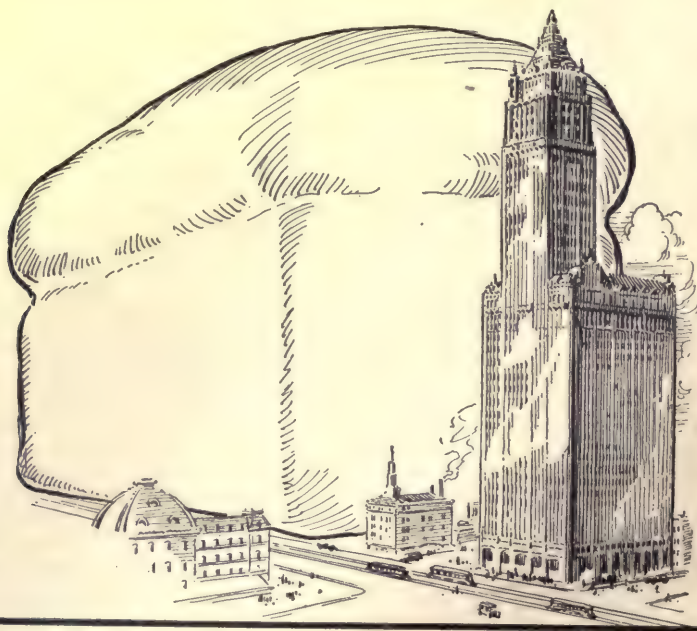
In order that American readers may realize what Britain's contributions to her Allies have meant, we give a few of the principal items:

First, she has loaned them sums totaling \$8,160,000,000, and this total is being constantly augmented.

Secondly, France and Italy alone have received from Great Britain 96,000,000 tons of coal. The amount of grain shipped by Britain to her Allies would suffice to make a loaf much larger than the Woolworth Building.

Thirdly, more than 1,000,000 tons deadweight of British shipping is exclusively employed in carrying food and coal to France.

In addition, notwithstanding the great demands made upon their generosity by the hundreds of appeals for British war charities, the British public have voluntarily subscribed immense sums for the relief of destitute or wounded French, Belgian, Serbian, Italian, Polish, Russian and Montenegrin people. She has also provided homes in England for 500,000 destitute refugees.



Britain has Shipped Grain to her Allies sufficient to Make a Loaf of this Size, as Compared with the Drawing of the Woolworth Building

BRITAIN A SANCTUARY FOR REFUGEES

BRITAIN has always been a sanctuary for the exile fleeing from religious or political oppression. The persecuted Protestant of the Netherlands, the French Huguenot driven from his own country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Italian patriot shaking off the tyranny of Austria, the Russian Jew sick with the terror of the "pogrom," the Armenian Christian escaping from the blood-lust of the Turk—each has found a home in Britain, a hiding-place from the hand of the oppressor.

As soon as the brutal German soldiers were let loose in unhappy Belgium, the stream of refugees began to flow into British ports, and soon the stream became a flood. Exact statistics are not available, but the total of Belgian refugees runs into hundreds of thousands. Committees were at once formed to find homes and employment for the exiles. Immense sums of money were raised, and hundreds of British homes were thrown open to the refugees, who were welcomed and cared for as members of the family.

BELGIUM IN BRITAIN

In one of the most beautiful villages in northern England there is a munition village which was turning out shell-cases for the service of the British Army. It is called "Elizabethville," after the heroic Queen of the Belgians, and its street names commemorate Brussels, Liège and other towns famous in Belgium's story. The population of Elizabethville is entirely Belgian. The 400 workers in the factory are Belgian soldiers, 90 per cent of whom have seen service in the field, and more than 75 per cent of whom have been wounded in battle.

At the sign of the Cheval Blanc there is a large continental café where concerts, dances and dramatic entertainments are held. In the schools the boys are taught by Belgian officers in uniform, and the girls by gentle sisters, clad in their graceful flowing robes. Elizabethville has its village department store, where the housewife can buy all she needs except meat, which (on the coupon system) she obtains at the butcher's shop. The cottages, where the worker returns when the day is done, to find his wife and children awaiting him, are cosy and comfortable, and there are generous gardens and allotments. Elizabethville is a miniature Belgium set in the heart of Britain.

What has been done for the Belgians has also been done in proportion for the French, Polish, Serbian and other refugees to whom Britain has proved a veritable harbor of refuge.



BELGIUM MOTHERS
WITH THEIR LITTLE MITES



THE INTERIOR
OF A BELGIUM SOLDIER'S
HOME AT ELIZABETHVILLE

Refugees Arriving at Folkestone

A Typical Sanctuary

CARE FOR DISABLED FIGHTERS

THE disabled soldier—maimed, halt or wounded, as the case may be—presents one of the most pressing of the human problems with which the war has confronted Great Britain.

In previous wars he was warmly acclaimed by a grateful country while the bugles were still calling to battle, but was cast upon the industrial scrap-heap—an almost useless fragment of twisted mechanism—as soon as the fever of war subsided. But that is not the spirit in which Britain is facing the problem to-day. She realizes that her obligation to those who have been incapacitated in her service does not end with a few kind words and a pension, but can only be discharged by equipping them adequately to play their part again in the working world.

A special department of the War Office is charged exclusively with the care of the disabled soldier, and local committees have everywhere been organized with the same end in view. Many of the military hospitals have curative workshops attached to them, where the object of the training is not only to equip the patients for their return to civil life, but to hasten their recovery by giving them congenial occupation. It often happens that his injuries may totally unfit a man to carry on his old calling, while he is still quite capable of earning his living by other means; so the men in these curative workshops may be seen learning motor engineering, telephone operating, typewriting, and fifty other professions while they are still in the stage of convalescence.

But, in addition to the machinery set up by the State for assisting the disabled soldier, there is a vast number of benevolent private enterprises solely devoted to his restoration. The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, for example, have branches in twelve of the largest cities, and are turning out almost every species of manufactured goods. Already 1,200 men, cripples who have lost a hand, an arm, or a leg, have been admitted to the workshops, while \$250,000 worth of goods made by them were sold in one year.

The St. Dunstan's Hospital for soldiers who have lost their sight, organized by Sir Arthur Pearson—a British business man, himself stricken—is doing wonderful work; members of the school and workshop are taught to do almost everything that humanity, with the use of its two eyes, has learned to do.

Such institutions are only typical. There are hundreds of organizations in Britain to-day working on similar lines. Britain, indeed, is determined that the scandal of legless and armless veterans begging their bread in her streets shall not disgrace her conduct of the war, and she is leaving no stone unturned to equip those who have made such tragic sacrifices on her behalf.



Limbless Soldiers Being Trained for Office Work

BRITAIN'S WELCOME TO AMERICA'S BOYS

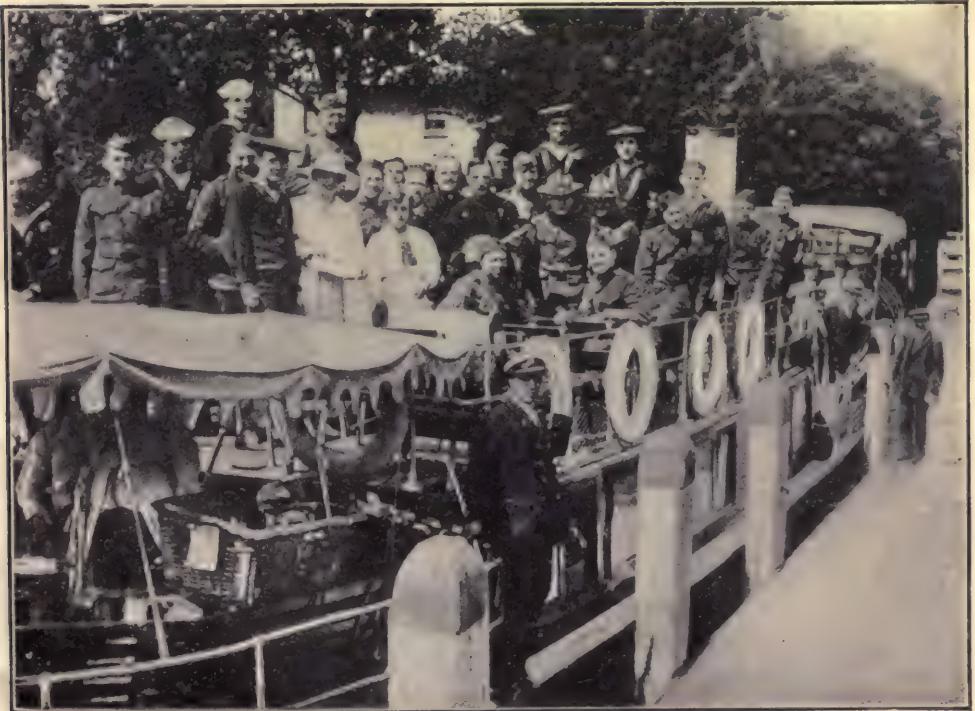
THE British Government has not been too preoccupied with the war to prevent it from making arrangements for the entertainment of American soldiers and sailors in London.

Under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information a committee was formed whose sole purpose is to provide America's boys with entertainments. Military bands—composed of over-age or wounded British Tommies—meet incoming transports. Concerts, moving picture shows, etc., are provided in the camps of the American troops. At the National Sporting Club, 3,000 American soldiers and sailors are entertained every Wednesday night. The majority of the London theaters and music halls give free entertainments to the men in the uniform of the Allies on Sunday, and two of the largest are reserved exclusively for the American forces. One-half prices are charged at all British houses of entertainment to men in uniform, whether British or Ally.

The great central space in Hyde Park, formerly prohibited for the playing of games, has been turned into baseball grounds for the U. S. boys.

The magnificent town house of Lord Leconfield, in Mayfair, has been turned into a Club for American officers. Near Southampton, one of the largest and finest of Britain's country houses has been turned into a hospital for American troops. There are over one hundred Anglo-American Aviation camps throughout Britain; it is the rule for a Britisher to take an American chum to his home when on leave.

"The American troops I saw in France are superb, both as to material and training."—Mr. Lloyd George.



British Women Entertaining U. S. A. Soldiers and Sailors on the River Thames

TESTIMONY TO BRITAIN'S PART

SOME of the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago newspapers have recently expressed, as have the leading journals of France and Italy, the most unstinted admiration for the mighty work on land and sea that Great Britain is, and has been, doing in the war. There is evident need, however, for a good deal more in the American press on the part Britain is taking. In several instances that have been brought to our notice, tourists from the United States, visiting Toronto or the lake summer resorts, have shown the most amazing lack of information about what the British have done, and are doing. It rather puzzles one to figure out where these men have been during the past four years, and what they have been reading, that they know so little about what has been happening. When an American comes to Toronto and tells a Canadian that he knows Canada has done wonderful things for a young country, but he doesn't see why Great Britain did not pitch in and help France in the way the United States is now doing, the Canadian at first thinks that the man is joking, and then fears that he is crazy. In the end, of course, it becomes plain that the man knows absolutely nothing about the magnitude of the war, the forces in it, and the campaigns on many fronts. It becomes evident that he has accepted without question the talk of hyphenated Americans with pro-German sympathies, who slander Great Britain because she is Germany's most formidable antagonist. One of the most earnest aims of Hun propaganda is to arouse distrust among Allied peoples, and a great deal of money has been spent in seeking to create the impression in the United States that Britain is letting others fight the war while she looks on. The charge is so false that it is farcical. Britain's part in this war is prodigious, as everyone with any knowledge of the war knows. She has in France and Belgium an army of two million men, and the percentage of casualties in the Canadian and Australian troops is less than in the English. No Canadian will thank any tourist for compliments to this country at the expense of Britain in connection with fighting services done in the war. The British people, and foremost among them the English people, rank equal with the French in the valor and sacrifices of the war. They have an immense army in France and Belgium—if the United States places equal forces there the Huns will be overwhelmed by numbers—other armies in Italy, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Russia, Africa, opposing Turkey and Bulgaria, they have fought over and subjugated every German colony throughout the world, and in the British navy and mercantile fleet two million men are enrolled, keeping the seas open and enabling France to get coal and iron and enabling the American army, with its vast supplies, to reach France. Not only has Britain financed and equipped herself, but she has supplied her Allies with food, munitions, coal, steel, guns, rifles, aeroplanes. But, leaving all these out, talking only of actual fighting, Britain, up to and including the present time, is doing about half the fighting that is being done by the Allies in the war. The facts are in plain view of any intelligent man in any country who cares to examine them.

—From the *Toronto Star*.



804,000 women placed in employment in industrial life during 1917.

REPORT (in London Times, October 12, 1918)

OF A SPEECH TO AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON

by ADMIRAL SIMS, U. S. N.

ADMIRAL SIMS said that it was very important that the American people should be absolutely informed as to what was taking place on this side. They had not been too accurately informed.

There was an idea in the American mind that the American Navy had been doing the bulk of the business over here—at least a half. That was not correct. There were about 5,000 anti-submarine craft operating day and night, and the American craft numbered 160, or 3 per cent. The figures were about the same in the Mediterranean. Again, Americans seemed to regard it as a miracle of their Navy that they had got a million and a half troops here in a few months, and had protected them on the way. "We didn't do that," said Admiral Sims. "Great Britain did. She brought over two-thirds of them and escorted a half; we escort only one-third of the merchant vessels that come here."

In April, 1917, when America came into the war, the Central Powers were winning the war with great rapidity. It seemed inevitable that the Allies should lose if things went on as they were going on then. The enemy were destroying nearly 1,000,000 tons of shipping in a month. That position was rectified by the introduction of the convoy system. The convoy system was a screen for merchant vessels which made it very dangerous for submarines to make an attack. The shipping losses fell down to one-third, and then a quarter, and during the last week there had hardly been one vessel lost.

Admiral Sims continued: "I would like American papers to pay particular attention to the fact that there are about 5,000 anti-submarine craft in the ocean to-day, cutting out mines, escorting troop ships, and making it possible for us to go ahead and win this war. The reason they can do this is because up in the North Sea somewhere, lying at anchor, is the British Grand Fleet. They can do this work because the British Grand Fleet is so powerful that the German High Seas Fleet has to stay at home. If a catastrophe should happen to the British Grand Fleet, there is no power on earth that can save us, for then the German High Seas Fleet can come out and sweep the seas. The British Grand Fleet is the foundation stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies. It is a pity that the truth about the astonishing efforts made by Great Britain in the war has not been published in America yet."



The following messages were exchanged between Mr. Lloyd George and Marshal Foch on the latter's sixty-seventh birthday, Oct. 2, 1918:

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on your birthday. I feel a particular pleasure in addressing you at the moment when the Allied armies under your direction are making a formidable change in the military situation. I do not know whether I should the more admire your marvellous skill as a commander or your indomitable courage and the unquenchable faith in victory which you have shown in the course of this war."

Marshal Foch replied:

"I am greatly touched by your congratulations and thank you sincerely. I do not forget that it is to your insistence that I owe the position which I occupy to-day. The sure sign of the glorious days awaiting our armies is to be found in the perfect unity which exists now between all the Allied forces."

BRITAIN'S AMAZING WORK IN ONE YEAR—1917.

820,645 more men added to the Army; 3,000,000 tons more potatoes grown.

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The common cause ; Britain's
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